ON THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY
IN THE FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR

LEADING THE FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR TO VICTORY



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Comrade Kim Il Sung who led
the Fatherland Liberation War to victory

Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was a victory for the outstanding military ideas, Juche-oriented art of command and masterful strategies and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, as well as a victory for the burning patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit of our soldiers and people who, true to his call, were prepared to sacrifice their lives in defence of their country.

Kim Jong Un

July 27, Juche 112 (2023) marks the 70th anniversary of victory the Korean people achieved in the Fatherland Liberation War by repulsing the armed invasion by the US imperialists.

The Fatherland Liberation War, fought between June 25, 1950 and July 27, 1953, was a war, in which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea defended its territory and people; moreover, it was the first fierce confrontation between the democratic camp and the imperialist camp, the two opposing poles formed after the Second World War.

In this war, in which the two belligerents were incomparable to each other in all aspects, whether the population, territory, military hardware or economic potentials, the DPRK, which had been founded only two years previously, repulsed the aggression by the United States, which had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, and defended its territory and sovereignty, a noteworthy event in the histories of the Korean nation and the world revolution.

Victory in the war is a victory for the outstanding military ideas, strategies and tactics, Juche-oriented military art of war and command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, as well as a victory for the fighting spirit, unrivalled bravery and mass heroism of all the Korean people, who turned out in the death-defying resistance firmly rallied behind him.

Regarding the dauntless spiritual strength of the masses as a decisive factor in achieving victory in the war, Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung put forward the slogan *Everything for Victory in the War!* and aroused all the people and soldiers for the sacred struggle to defend their motherland.

He created unique strategies, tactics and art of war, including immediate and decisive counterattack against the enemy's armed invasion, formation of the second front by regular army units, positive positional defence warfare, tunnel warfare and aircraft-hunting team movement, holding the initiative in the whole course of the war and paralyzing the enemy's numerical and technical superiority with politico-ideological, strategic and tactical superiority.

In the trying days of the war he took warm care of the people and soldiers, having frontline holiday camps set up for the soldiers and universal free medical care system enforced. This was a fundamental source, which trained the ordinary people into indomitable fighters and encouraged them to perform heroic feats.

Convinced that they would surely emerge victorious as they were led by him, the soldiers fought bravely, some blocking the enemy's pillboxes with their chests to ensure the advance of their units, and people in the rear produced weapons and ammunition, increased grain production and ensured transport even under the indiscriminate bombing by enemy aircraft. Their heroic struggle struck the enemy with terror and despair.

By winning victory in the war, the Korean people defended the prestige, honour and sovereignty of their country and the climate for its independent development, and firmly secured the peace of humankind by checking the US strategy for world domination and thus preventing another world war.

The victory etched in the annals of history the truth that a people becomes great and a country strong when they are guided by an outstanding leader and that no force in the world can match the single-hearted unity of a people and their leader.

The Korean people are carrying forward the spirit of national defence created during the war in the 1950s as a treasured sword of lasting value for sure victory of Juche Korea and as their precious ideological and spiritual asset.


June 25, 1950
The US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique started an aggression war against the northern half of Korea.
38

Everything for Victory in the War!

When starting the Korean war, the United States attempted to occupy the northern half of Korea at one fell swoop through blitzkrieg, but they miscalculated.

On the morning of June 25, Juche 39 (1950), the day when the war started, Kim Il Sung convened an emergency meeting of the Cabinet, and said that the Korean People's Army should frustrate the enemy's invasion and switch over to an immediate and decisive counterattack to wipe out the armed invaders, stressing that we would surely emerge victorious as long as we had the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of our Republic, the powerful KPA, solid rear and international support and encouragement.

With a keen insight into the fact that it would take at least more than a month for the United States to carry its large troops from the mainland to the Korean front and some time to hurl its forces in Japan into the front, he set forth a strategic policy for the first stage of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25 to September 15, 1950)–annihilating the main forces of the enemy through high mobility and continuous strikes in a short period of time before the large enemy troops set foot on the Korean front and completely liberating the southern half of Korea.

On June 26, Juche 39 (1950), he delivered a radio address to all the Korean people, titled, *Go All Out for Victory in the War*, arousing the soldiers and other people to the struggle for victory in the war.

Immediately, the whole country was put on a war footing, many people volunteered to fight on the front, and the KPA conducted one operation after another.

In the course of this, the KPA waged the battle for liberating Seoul, the battle on the sea off Jumunjin, the battle for liberating Taejon, the battle for crossing the Raktong River and other battles and operations, thus liberating more than 90% of the southern half of Korea and more than 92% of its population in a little over one month and a half.

In the liberated areas people's government organs were established, Party and working people's organizations reconstructed and the agrarian reform, labour law and other democratic reforms introduced.

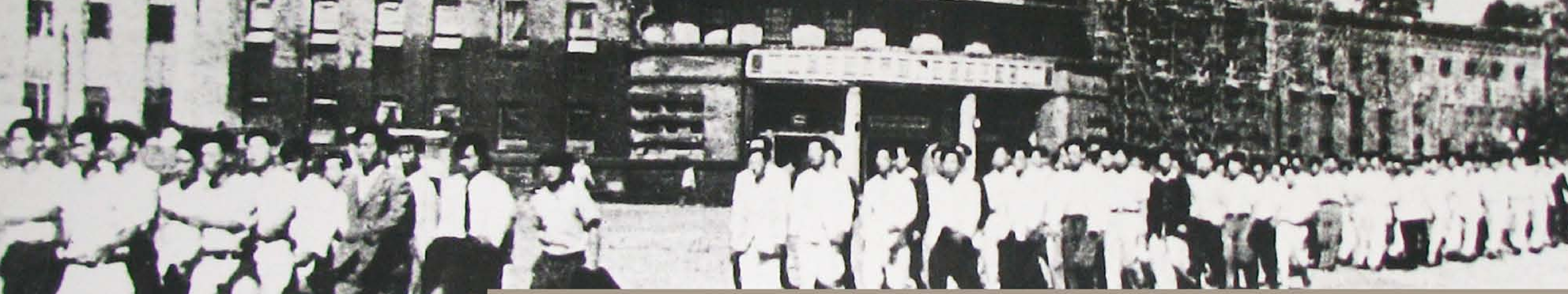








Kim Il Sung delivers a radio address to all the Korean people, titled, *Go All Out for Victory in the War,* in June Juche 39 (1950).





Young people in Pyongyang volunteer to fight on the front.



Rally of students of Kim Il Sung University for volunteering to fight on the front



Young people in Hamhung volunteer to fight on the front.

Between June 26 and August 15, Juche 39 (1950) 849 000 people in the northern half of Korea volunteered to fight on the front.

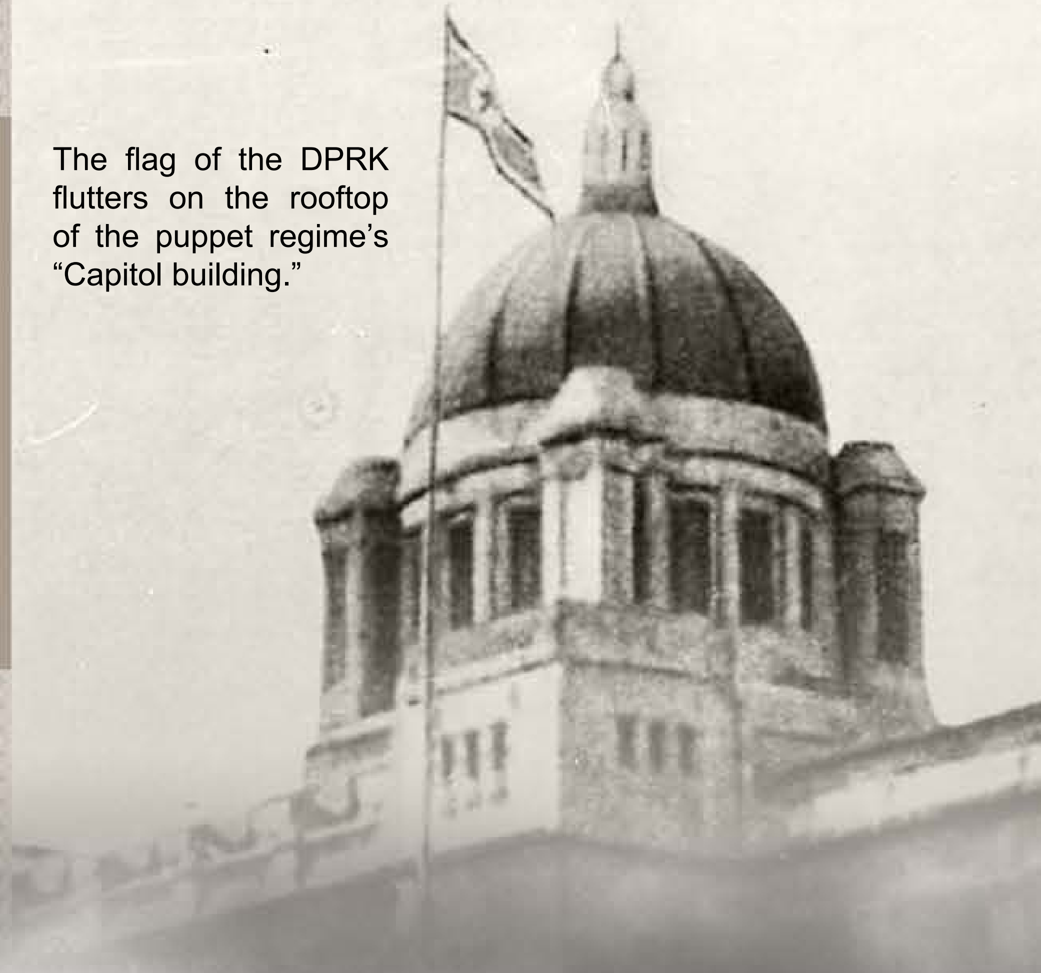








The KPA soldiers storm into Seoul.



The flag of the DPRK flutters on the rooftop of the puppet regime's "Capitol building."

Liberation of Seoul, the Enemy's Citadel, Three Days after the Outbreak of the War

With the liberation of Seoul three days after the outbreak of the war, decisively favourable conditions were created for the KPA to rapidly advance to the strategic depth of the enemy.






Young people in Seoul turn out
to join the Volunteers Corps.


Volunteers Corps soldiers leave for the front.


The KPA soldiers enter
Seoul amid cheers of
its citizens.

Battle on the Sea off Jumunjin, a Miracle in the World History of Naval Warfare

The sailors of the KPA sank the US heavy cruiser *Baltimore* and damaged one light cruiser with four torpedo boats, a miracle in the world history of naval warfare.

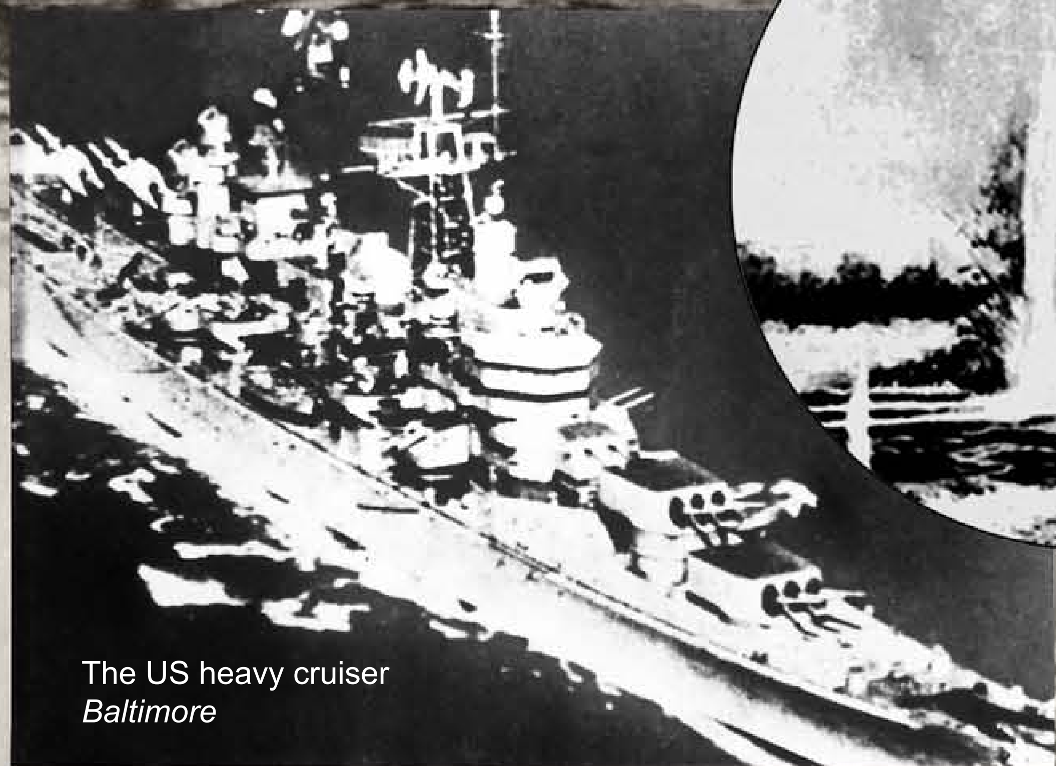


Officers hold a discussion on the plan of the naval battle.



Sailors load torpedoes before the naval battle.





The US heavy cruiser *Baltimore*



Battle for Crossing the Kum River, Breaking the "Line of No Retreat"

The KPA launched fierce attacks, breaking in two days the defence line along the Kum, which the enemy claimed to be a "line of no retreat" and the "last defence line."







The KPA soldiers cross the Kum.





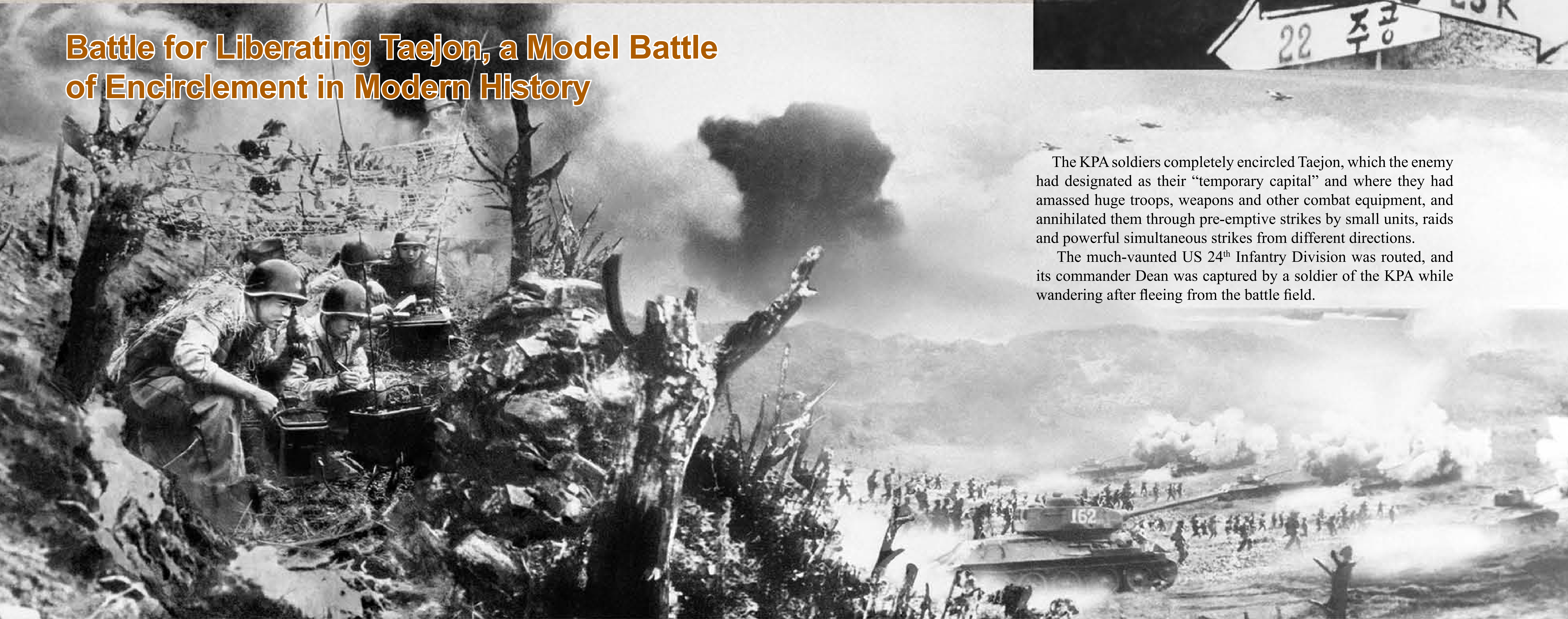
The KPA soldiers cross a rugged mountain
to cut the route of the enemy’s retreat.



The KPA soldiers advance towards Taejon.



Battle for Liberating Taejon, a Model Battle of Encirclement in Modern History



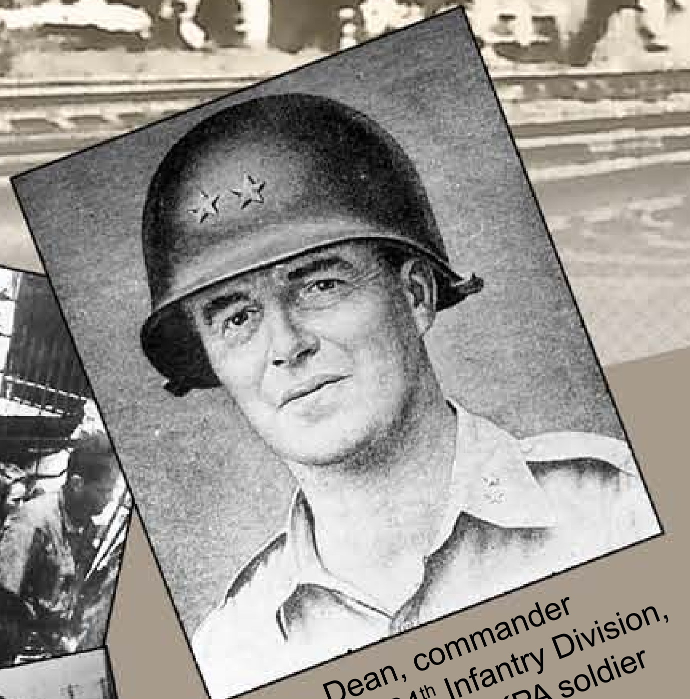
The KPA soldiers completely encircled Taejon, which the enemy had designated as their “temporary capital” and where they had amassed huge troops, weapons and other combat equipment, and annihilated them through pre-emptive strikes by small units, raids and powerful simultaneous strikes from different directions.

The much-vaunted US 24th Infantry Division was routed, and its commander Dean was captured by a soldier of the KPA while wandering after fleeing from the battle field.



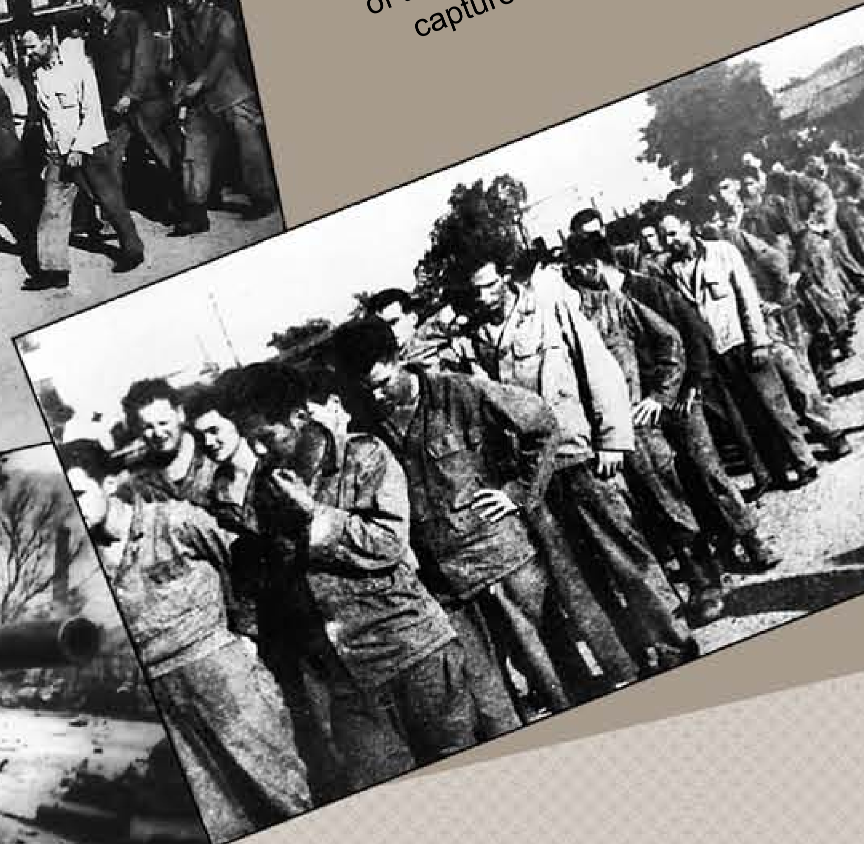






Dean, commander of the US 24th Infantry Division, captured by a KPA soldier









Establishment of People's Government Organs, Rebuilding of Party and Working People's Organizations and Enforcement of Democratic Reforms in the Liberated Southern Half of Korea

Meeting to form the Chunchon City Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea



People of North Jolla Province support the Labour Law.



Peasants in the southern half of Korea hold a rally with the delight of having been given land.



People’s Committee established in a liberated area



Overcoming Grim Trials and Switching Over to a New Counteroffensive



The situation of the war changed in mid-September Juche 39 (1950).

The United States hurled into the Korean front its ground, air and naval forces in the Pacific, part of the Mediterranean Fleet, the ground force in the US mainland and even the soldiers of its vassal states, attempting to launch a "general offensive" on the Raktong River line and an operation to land in Inchon by huge troops.

The enemy schemed to separate the front and rear of the KPA, encircle and destroy its main units on the front and occupy the whole of Korea in a short period of time.

Seeing through the enemy's scheme and weak points, Kim Il Sung put forward a strategic policy for the second stage of the Fatherland Liberation War (September 16 to October 24, 1950)–taking the initiative in overcoming the temporary difficulties in the war.

On October 11, Juche 39 (1950), he delivered a radio address to all the Korean people, titled, *Let Us Defend Every Inch of Our Motherland at the Cost of Our Blood*, rousing all soldiers and other people to the struggle of overcoming the prevailing crisis.

Under his wise leadership the strategic temporary retreat was wound up successfully and the KPA units were expanded and strengthened, providing conditions for a new counteroffensive.

Meanwhile, a powerful second front was formed by the regular combined units of the KPA and people's guerrilla units were organized in the enemy's rear, accelerating a fundamental change in the tide of war.

In late October Juche 39 (1950) Kim Il Sung put forward a strategic policy for the third stage of the Fatherland Liberation War (October 25, 1950 to June 10, 1951)–launching a powerful counteroffensive.

At the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK he advanced the tasks for victory in the war, including strengthening revolutionary discipline in the Party, the state and the army and establishing the Juche orientation in the military field.

Under his leadership five large-scale operations were conducted successively during the third stage of the war.

The KPA units, in close cooperation with the second-front units, conducted a powerful counteroffensive in the areas north of the Chongchon River and an operation of encircling and annihilating the enemy forces in the Rinje-Chaphyong-ri area and the Hyon-ri area. The second-front units, people's guerrilla units and youth and children's vanguards conducted operations of harassing the enemy in their rear. By doing so, they liberated the whole area of the northern half of Korea, which had been temporarily occupied by the enemy, and drove them back to the areas south of the 38th Parallel.



Kim Il Sung conceives a plan to bring about a great change in the tide of war in November Juche 39 (1950).



Kim Il Sung guides a new counteroffensive in November Juche 39 (1950).

Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK



Kim Il Sung guides the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK in December Juche 39 (1950).

In December Juche 39 (1950) the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK was held.

At the meeting Kim Il Sung delivered a report, titled, *The Present Situation and the Immediate Tasks*.

In the report he made a comprehensive analysis of the great change in the military and political situations that occurred in the course of the war, the measures the WPK had taken at every stage and the heroic struggle the Korean people and the KPA had waged under the leadership of the WPK, and clarified the immediate political, economic and military tasks facing the WPK for achieving the ultimate victory in the war.

In the concluding speech he said that they should not rest content with the victory achieved so far, but be resolved to fight more staunchly and make preparation for dealing an annihilating blow at the enemy, and set forth detailed tasks to this end, like consolidating the victory achieved in the counteroffensive and striking the enemy continuously, strengthening the WPK and improving its role, intensifying the work of the united front, stabilizing the people's living and reconstructing the ruined economy.

The meeting was a significant occasion in achieving fresh victory in the war by strengthening revolutionary discipline in the Party, the state and the army, establishing the Juche orientation in the military field and consolidating the front and the rear.



Kim Il Sung gives a new operational task in February Juche 40 (1951).





Kim Il Sung in April Juche 40 (1951), optimistic about
the victorious future of the Fatherland Liberation War

Kim Il Sung talks with the KPA soldiers on the front in April Juche 40 (1951).



Kim Il Sung gives on the front instructions on strengthening coastal defence in April Juche 40 (1951).



Kim Il Sung talks with the Heroes of the DPRK and model soldiers
in June Juche 40 (1951).



Kim Il Sung meets the assistant commander in charge of political affairs of the company to which Kang Ho Yong, a Hero of the DPRK, belonged, in June Juche 40 (1951).



Kim Il Sung meets KPA soldiers in June Juche 40 (1951).

Overcoming Temporary Difficulties and Defending Every Inch of the Land with Blood

The KPA soldiers had to engage in fierce battles to repulse the enemy, who were incomparably superior to them, on the Raktong River line and the Inchon-Seoul region.

One coastal artillery company and one infantry company of the KPA defended Wolmi Island, gate to Inchon, for three days by fighting against as many as 50 000 troops, 1 000 aircraft and hundreds of vessels of the enemy, making a great contribution to delaying the enemy's scheme to land in Inchon.

The KPA units in the Seoul area repulsed the enemy attacks for 14 days, shattering the enemy's scheme to take Seoul within 3-5 days, cut off the link between the front and the rear of the KPA and encircle and wipe out the main units of the KPA that had advanced to the Raktong River line.



The KPA soldiers annihilate the enemy in the Inchon area by launching a ferocious counterattack.





The US aggressor forces bombard Wolmi Island.





People carry ammunition and food to help the soldiers of the second-front units of the KPA.



Formation of the Second Front in the Enemy's Rear by Mobilizing a Large Combined Unit



The KPA soldiers discuss how to conduct a positive struggle behind the enemy lines.

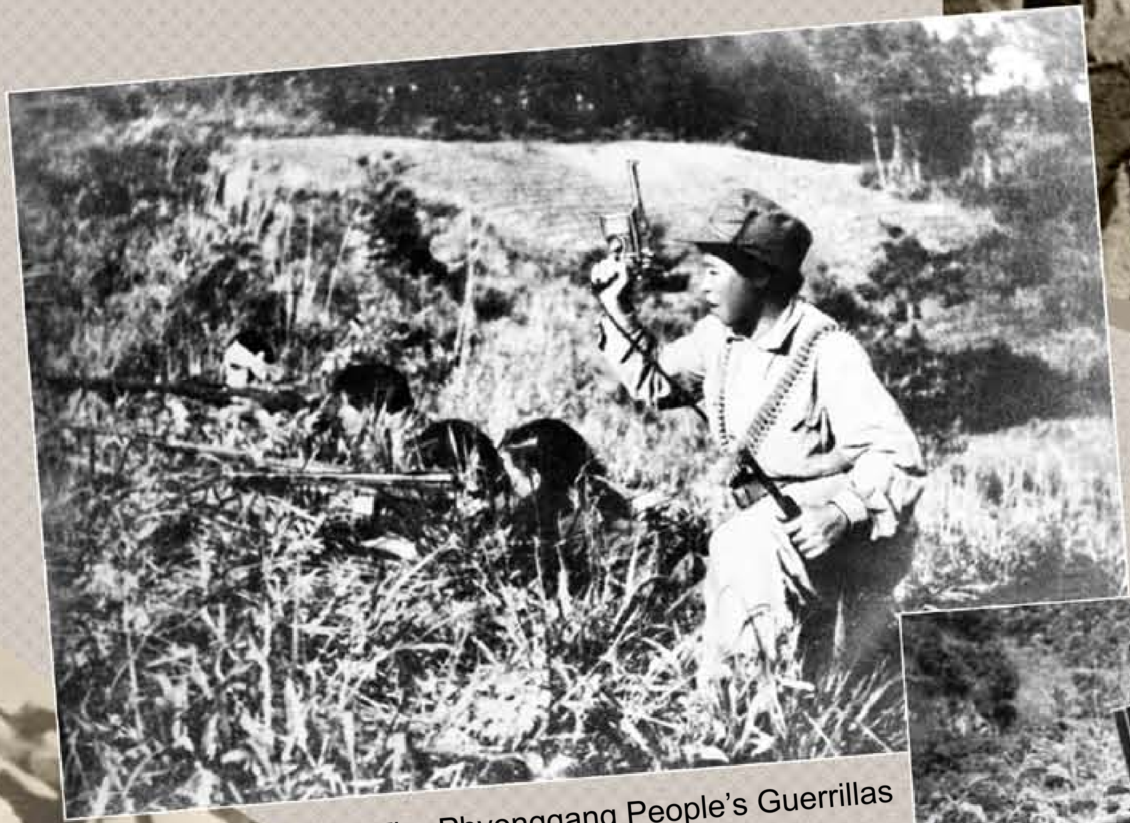


The KPA soldiers confident of their victory in the struggle behind the enemy lines

People's Guerrillas' Struggle in the Enemy's Rear



The Koksan People's Guerrillas discusses a joint operation with a KPA unit.



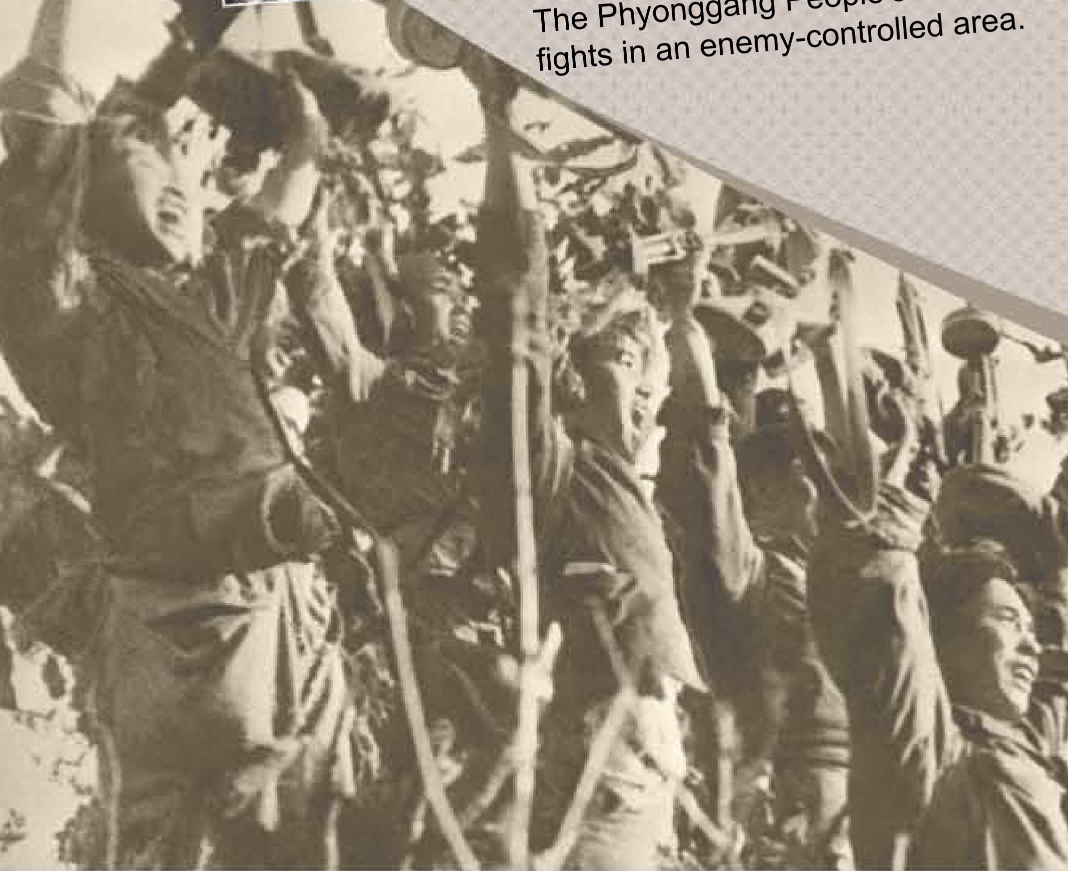
The Phyonggang People's Guerrillas fights in an enemy-controlled area.



The Tanchon People's Guerrillas deals a deadly blow to the enemy.



The Kuwolsan People's Guerrillas raids an enemy command.





Hwachon Children's Guards fight bravely in defence of their home village.



Jo Ok Hui Children's Guards have a discussion about how to assault the enemy.



Sopyongyang Youth Guards discuss a new combat task.

Struggle of Children's Guards in the Enemy-held Areas





Anju Coal Mine Children's Guards perform a reconnaissance mission.

Preparation of Forces for a New Counteroffensive

Having designated the northern inland region of the country as base for counteroffensive, Kim Il Sung made sure that several corps were organized by enlisting the newly-formed reserve units with the main units, which had broken through the enemy's encirclement, as the backbone.

Along with this, he pushed ahead with expanding and building up the air force and naval units as well as units of different arms, while promoting the training of the KPA officers, those of technical arms in particular.

Thus, powerful counteroffensive forces were prepared in a short period of time.











Frustrating the Enemy's Military Offensive through a General Counteroffensive

Around late October Juche 39 (1950) the war entered a new stage with the KPA's full preparation for a counteroffensive, and the KPA units conducted military operations to bring about a radical change in the war situation.

They dealt a severe blow to the enemy through a powerful counteroffensive in the area north of the Chongchon River in the western sector of the front while blocking the enemy's attacks with persistent defence in the eastern sector of the front, thus frustrating the enemy's "Thanksgiving Day offensive."

Having switched over to a general counteroffensive along the whole front, the KPA units encircled and wiped out the enemy troops in the Chongchon River and Lake Jangjin areas, and followed up the success by close joint operations with the combined units on the second front. Thus, they frustrated the enemy's new "Christmas offensive" and liberated the northern half of Korea as a whole, which had been under the enemy's temporary occupation.











The invaders taken as POWs in the Lake Jangjin battle

Driving the Enemy South of the 37th Parallel



The KPA soldiers storms into Seoul.



American POWs caught in Seoul



The KPA soldiers
fight in a street.



The KPA soldiers break through the enemy’s defence line.



The KPA soldiers cross the Rimjin River.

The KPA soldiers storm into Wonsan.





Shattering the Enemy's Military Offensives through a Combination of Attack and Defence



The KPA soldiers annihilate the enemy.



The KPA soldiers fight in the Rinje-Chaphyong-ri battle.



The KPA soldiers fire direct shots at the enemy on the Kosa-ri line.



For the Victorious Future

Miracles and other historic events were to be seen not only in battles during the Fatherland Liberation War.

A far-reaching plan for postwar reconstruction was unfolded, and relevant designs were made.

Kim Il Sung advanced his idea for postwar reconstruction of the national economy at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK in December Juche 39 (1950).

At the time nobody was sure of the result of the ongoing war, but Kim Il Sung, convinced that the Fatherland Liberation War would surely end in the victory of the Korean people, made sure that preparations were made so that reconstruction of the national economy could be launched as soon as the war came to an end.

Thanks to the measures he proposed, many combatants were called back to their schools, and the students who had volunteered, while studying abroad, to fight in the war returned to the relevant countries to continue studying.

Schools across the country were open during the war.

From Juche 40 (1951) a master plan was made for building Pyongyang into a modern city, and the Moranbong Underground Theatre witnessed an exhibition of the future of the capital city of the country, which drew crowds of visitors.

Besides, a national conference of scientists took place, the academy of sciences was established and a factory college, where workers could learn while working, was set up.

A research project was carried out to survey the natural resources of the country and make a rational use of them, and favourable conditions were created for socialist transformation of production relations.

All these greatly encouraged the soldiers and other people and convinced them of sure victory.

The US imperialists attempted to bring the Korean people to their knees by reducing the whole country to ashes, but they could never break the will of the people, who were convinced of and optimistic about their victory.



Master plan for reconstruction of Pyongyang drawn up in wartime





Kim Il Sung with children of bereaved families in February Juche 40 (1951)

Kim Il Sung conceives a great plan for postwar reconstruction in October Juche 40 (1951).



Kim Il Sung signs a document on sending sailors abroad for study in December Juche 40 (1951).



Kim Il Sung with the teaching staff and students of Kim Il Sung University in April Juche 41 (1952)



Kim Il Sung unfolds a plan to turn a rural village into a place good to live in in May Juche 41 (1952).



Students of the then Kim Chaek College of Technology return to their school from the front.





Students at their studies



Students of the then Technical School No. 1 of Disabled Ex-Soldiers

Graduates from Sinuiju Teachers Training College













Students have lessons without interruption even in the wartime atmosphere.



Scientists and technicians participate in a conference of scientists.



Scientists focus their research on vinalon.



State Combined Farm No. 5 is under construction in anticipation of victory in the war.



Researchers from Kim Il Sung University survey the tideland on the west coast.

For the Final Victory in the War

Having suffered an irretrievable military and political defeat in the Korean war for a year, the US imperialist aggressors crumbled on the line of the 38th Parallel, where they had started the war, in June 1951.

However, far from abandoning its wild ambition, the United States kept reinforcing its troops, and schemed to make a breakthrough on the ground front while landing on the east and west coasts.

With a scientific insight into the prevailing situation, Kim Il Sung set forward the strategic policy for the fourth stage of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 11, 1951-July 27, 1953)–stubbornly defending the lines that had already been held and dealing successive strikes at the enemy by carrying on positive positional defence warfare, at the same time as creating all the conditions for the final victory in the war by further consolidating the rear and the combat capability of the KPA.

Pursuant to this policy, the KPA switched over to the positive positional defence warfare in mid-June Juche 40 (1951).

All the KPA units along the frontline built up their defence positions into tunnels as instructed by Kim Il Sung, and applied such original tactics initiated by him as activities of assault and sniper parties and tank- and aircraft-hunting team movements, dealing a serious blow to the enemy.

Kim Il Sung convened the Fourth and Fifth plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the WPK, in which he set forth the important tasks for further consolidating the WPK organizationally and ideologically and gave wise guidance for their implementation.

He also ensured that the functions and role of the people's government were elevated, people's livelihood stabilized and improved, and wartime production and the work of aiding the front conducted as an all-people undertaking.

He led to victory several operations and battles including the battle of defending Height 1211, the battle of Height T and the battle of assaulting Height 351, frustrating the "summer and autumn offensives," "new offensive" and other adventurous schemes the enemy committed behind the curtain of armistice talks.

The enemy could not but kneel down.





Kim Il Sung talks with the soldiers digging a tunnel in October Juche 40 (1951).

Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK



Kim Il Sung delivers a report at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK in November Juche 40 (1951).

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK was held in November Juche 40 (1951).

In the report, titled, *On Some Defects in the Organizational Work of Party Organizations*, and the concluding speech, titled, *On Improving the Party's Organizational Work*, Kim Il Sung stressed the need to enlarge the Party's ranks and firmly rally the broad masses around it.

The plenary meeting was of great significance in preparing our own strong revolutionary forces by rapidly expanding and strengthening the Party's ranks and fortifying its blood-sealed ties with the masses on the basis of the Juche-oriented line of building a mass-based party.

It also served as an important occasion in establishing the Juche orientation in its building and work.



Kim Il Sung elucidates the way to strengthen the navy in December Juche 40 (1951).





Kim Il Sung works in his office at the Supreme Headquarters in May Juche 41 (1952).

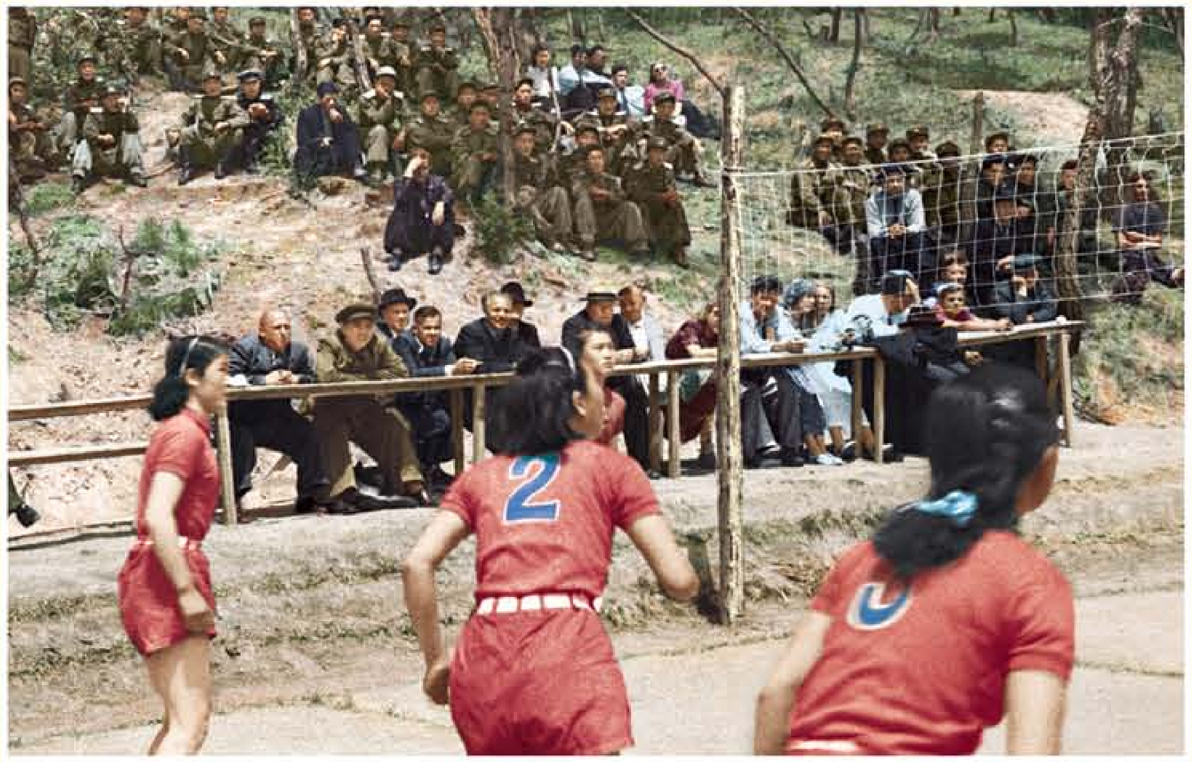
Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the war heroes in January Juche 41 (1952).



Kim Il Sung gives instructions at a reconnaissance subunit
in June Juche 41 (1952).



Kim Il Sung gives field guidance at Kang Kon Military Academy
in June Juche 41 (1952).



Kim Il Sung enjoys a volleyball game
in May Juche 41 (1952).



Kim Il Sung stresses the need to intensify combat training in June Juche 41 (1952).



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il acquaint themselves with the newly-introduced aircraft in June Juche 41 (1952).



Kim Il Sung delivers a speech at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK in December Juche 41 (1952).

Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK

The Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK was held in December Juche 41 (1952).

At the meeting Kim Il Sung made a report, titled, *The Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of the Party Is the Basis for Our Victory*.

In the report he reviewed the successes achieved after the Fourth Plenary Meeting, and set forth tasks for further consolidating the Party organizationally and ideologically.

At the meeting he made a concluding speech, titled, *The Present Military Situation and Some Problems in Strengthening the Party, Organs of Power and the People's Army*.

The meeting served as an important occasion in bringing about a fresh turn in strengthening the Party both organizationally and ideologically, as well as in organizing and mobilizing men and officers of the People's Army and all the other people in the struggle to bring earlier the final victory of the war.



Kim Il Sung guides the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK in December Juche 41 (1952).

The KPA Strengthened as an Invincible Army



Cadets in the political class



Opening ceremony of the second term of the short course for officers



Cadets of the high-ranking officers training school in the operation and tactics class



Short course for sergeant-majors of the KPA

A sergeant-major monitors the daily routine in accordance with the military regulations.





Officers train themselves to increase their commanding capabilities.



The KPA soldiers in tactical training



The KPA soldiers practice gun firing.



Cadets of the naval academy learn the principle of gun firing on vessel.



Cadets of the air academy in flight training


543
539
538
523

274
915
349



All-People Movement for Aiding the Front and Wartime Production and Transport



Workers produce submachine guns.

People carry ammunition to the KPA soldiers.





Farmers prepare grains for the front.



Women farmers turn out to plow the crop fields.



Young workers produce mortars.













For successful wartime transport



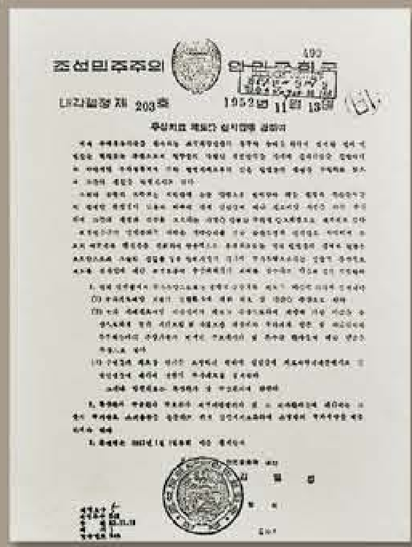
To Stabilize the People's Livelihood



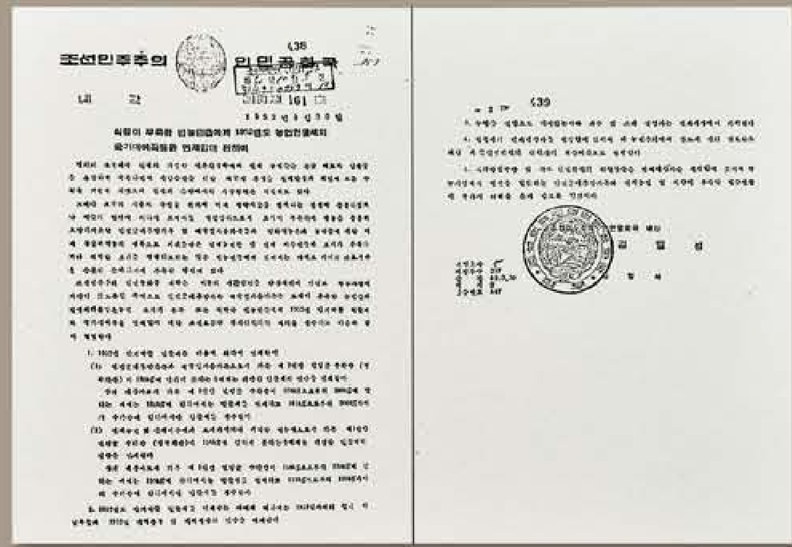
Children are vaccinated under the free medical care system.



Farmers are happy to receive draught cattle from the state.



DPRK Cabinet decision on enforcing free medical care



DPRK Cabinet decision on exempting farmers from the agricultural tax in kind and loan grain from the state



Orphans grow up under the care of the state.



Farmers receive loan grain from the state.

Creation and Application of Juche-Oriented Tactics

Tunnel Warfare









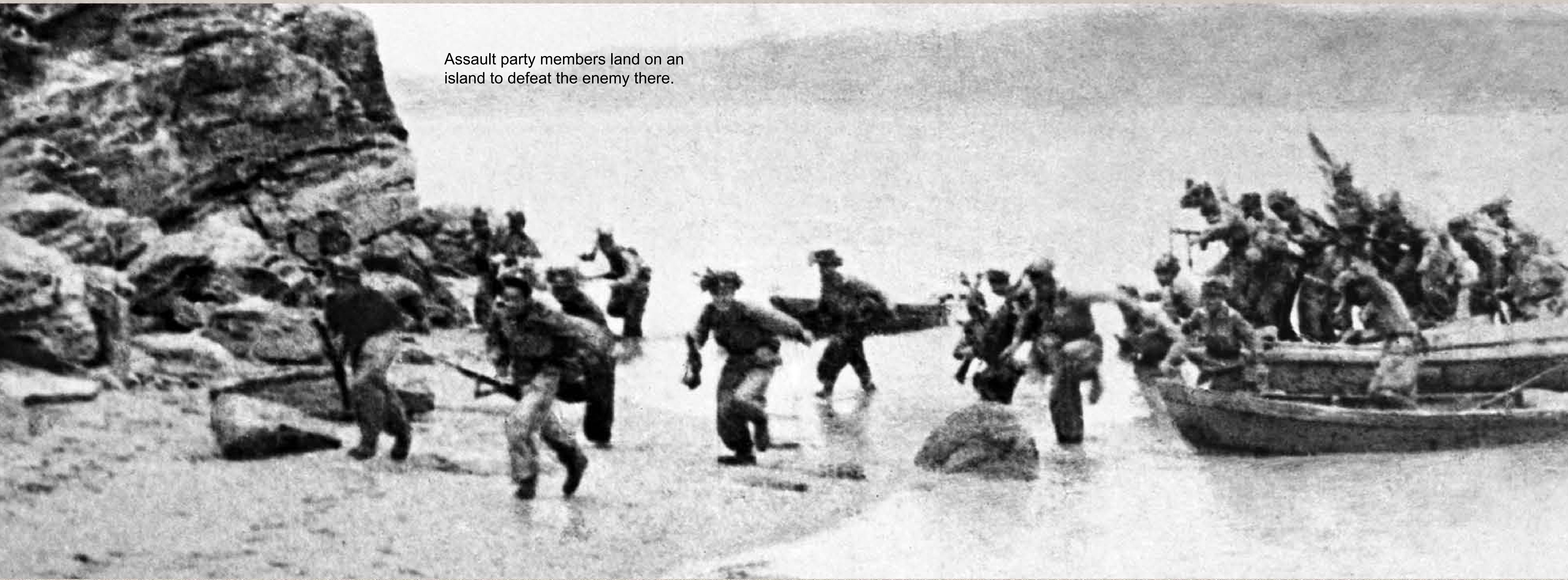
Gunmen fire at the enemy from a fortified tunnel.


The KPA soldiers wipe out the enemy through an assault operation.


Assault party members enter the enemy positions.


Assault party members surprise an enemy pillbox.

Storming Actions


Assault party members land on an island to defeat the enemy there.

Aircraft-Hunting Movement



The KPA soldiers share experiences of shooting down the enemy aircraft.



A KPA soldier shoots down an enemy aircraft with a heavy machinegun on a frame set on a cart wheel.



Women soldiers engaged in the aircraft-hunting movement





AA gunners fire at the enemy aircraft.



The KPA soldiers shoot down the enemy aircraft.



The KPA soldiers in a tank-hunting class



Tank hunters assault an assembly place of the enemy tanks.

Tank-Hunting Team Movement

Tank hunters bury anti-tank mines on a road.







Activities of Sniper Teams



Soldiers in a sharp shooting class



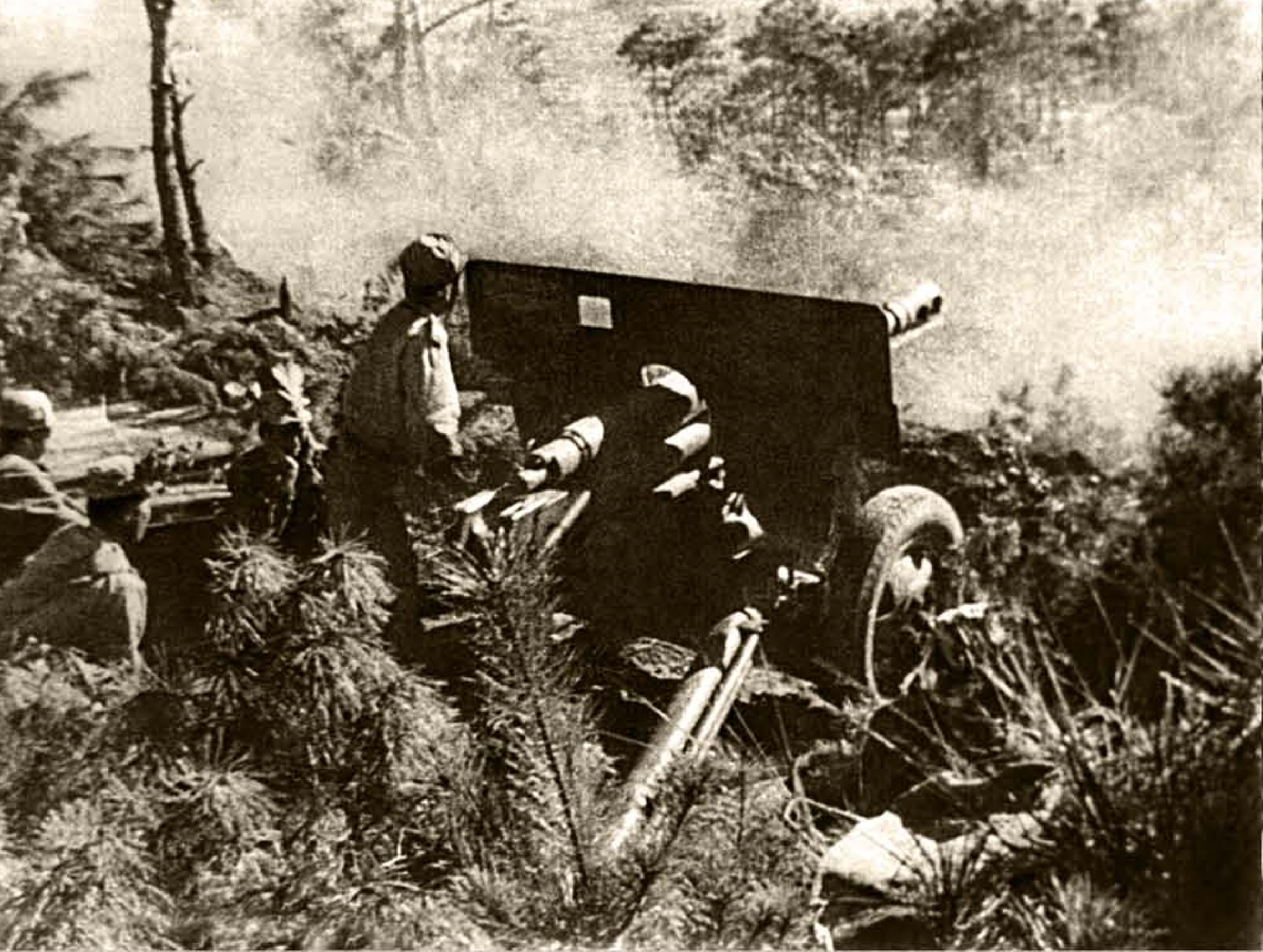
Snipers share experiences of killing the enemy soldiers.



A sniper shoots at the enemy.



A sniper appeals to kill one enemy soldier with a single shot.





Activities of Independent Heavy Machinegun Teams and Mobile Batteries (Mortar Platoons)



An independent heavy machinegun team fires at the enemy.



AA gunners manoeuvre.



Mortar gunners manoeuvre to an alternate firing position.

Battle for Defending Height 1211 That Frustrated the Enemy's "Summer and Autumn Offensives"



The KPA soldiers manoeuvre to the eastern part of the front.



The KPA soldiers pledge at an open Party meeting on the front to defend Height 1211.



The defenders of Height 1211 sign a written pledge to Kim Il Sung.



The defenders of Height 1211 enjoy themselves after repulsing the enemy soldiers.











Pilots discuss tactics.



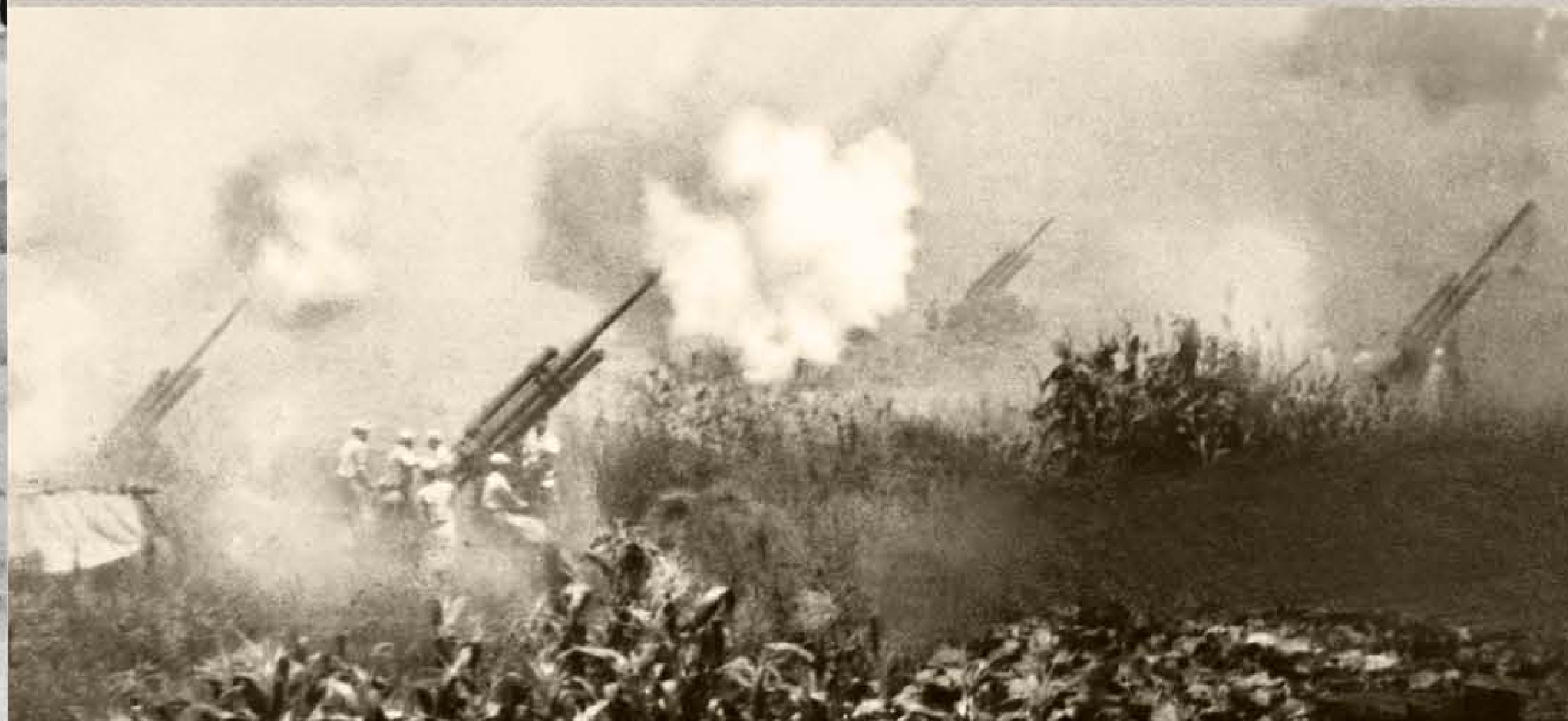
Pilots confirm their combat mission.





Smashing the Enemy's "Air Supremacy"

The enemy's scorched-earth operation and strangling operation to sever the link between the front and the rear were smashed by the positive activities of the Air Force and the struggle by the AA artillerymen of the KPA.



Frustrating the Enemy's "New Offensive"

In order to create a favourable condition for their "new offensive," the US imperialists made preparations for battle to take Height T west of Cholwon and even invited journalists and observers of their vassal states to the "model battle."

But the "model battle" ended in their serious defeat by the KPA's heavy gunfire and soldiers relying on tunnels.



The KPA soldiers pledge to smash the enemy's "new offensive."



The KPA soldiers sign a written pledge to defend the height of the motherland to the last.

The KPA soldiers repulse the continued attack by the enemy troops.





The KPA gunmen open a salvo at the enemy after having moved to Height T overnight.

Powerful Strikes That Brought the Victory in the War Earlier

The KPA dealt a decisive blow to the enemy, who were attempting to achieve an “honourable armistice” at the armistice talks, with three strikes between mid-May and the second half of July Juche 42 (1953), bringing the victory in the war earlier.





The KPA soldiers attack the enemy.



Sappers make a path by cutting the wire entanglements set up by the enemy.



Direct-firing gunmen destroy the enemy pillboxes.



The KPA soldiers sign a written pledge.

Mortar gunners support the attack with gunfire.



July 27, Day of Great Victory

The Korean Armistice Agreement was signed on July 27, Juche 42 (1953) and the Fatherland Liberation War ended with the victory of the Korean people.

It was a historic victory which the Korean people, cherishing the spirit of defending the country and indomitable revolutionary spirit, achieved by displaying unparalleled bravery and devotion under Kim Il Sung's leadership.

In the flame of the fierce war more than 600 heroes of the DPRK, including twice heroes, were produced, and 14 of the combined units and other units of the KPA were awarded the title of Guards Unit.

On the other hand, the myth of the "mightiness" of the US imperialists, who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, was smashed to pieces.

The Korean war, which the United States had bragged to finish within three days, lasted for three years, and its military and technical superiority came to naught with its repeated defeats.

The US hurled two million troops and latest weapons into the Korean front, but suffered human and material losses, 2.3 times greater than that in the days of the war in the Pacific during the Second World War.

By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people became a heroic people who defeated the US imperialists for the first time in the world history.

On the night of July 27, Juche 42 (1953), the fireworks of victory were set off over the nocturnal sky of Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK.







A map of the routes Kim Il Sung followed while giving on-site guidance on the front and in the rear during the Fatherland Liberation War

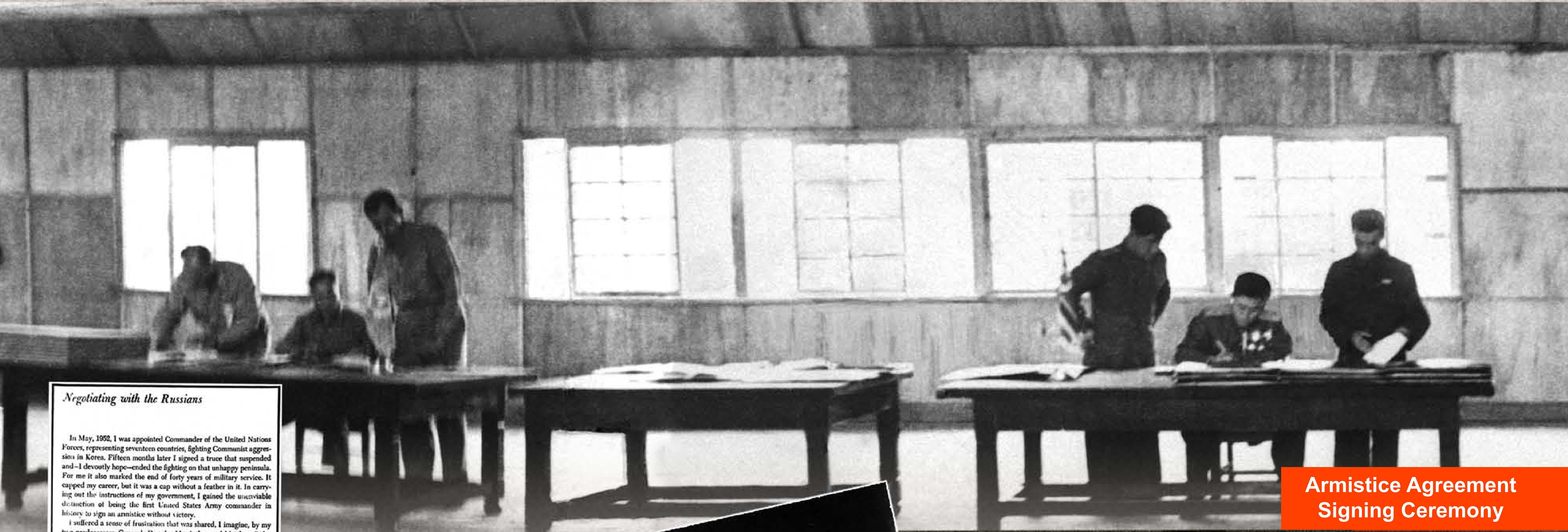
Kim Il Sung in July Juche 42 (1953), who brought a brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War



Kim Il Sung gives instructions for the victory in the armistice talks in February Juche 41 (1952).



Kim Il Sung ratifies the final document related with armistice agreement in July Juche 42 (1953).



Negotiating with the Russians

In May, 1952, I was appointed Commander of the United Nations Forces, representing seventeen countries, fighting Communist aggression in Korea. Fifteen months later I signed a truce that suspended and—I devoutly hope—ended the fighting on that unhappy peninsula. For me it also marked the end of forty years of military service. It capped my career, but it was a cap without a feather in it. In carrying out the instructions of my government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army commander in history to sign an armistice without victory.

I suffered a sense of frustration that was shared, I imagine, by my two predecessors, Generals Douglas MacArthur and Matthew Ridgway. I was thankful the bloodshed had stopped, but like millions of other Americans I more than suspected that it all came under the heading of unfinished business.

Shortly after the truce was signed in July, 1953, I made a quick trip to the United States to attend my son's wedding and then to confer with the President and the Pentagon before announcing my retirement. I was shocked to discover at home widespread misconceptions regarding the conduct of the Korean War and the way it ended. I believe that now I can and should set the record straight as I saw it.

When the Eisenhower administration came into office in January, 1953, it appeared to me there were three courses of action open to it in Korea. It could "hold the line," continuing the stalemate that had characterized most of the thirty-one-months-old war. It could seek a decisive military victory. It could attempt to negotiate an armistice on terms it deemed honorable.

1

Commander Mark Clark of the then UN Forces said: In carrying out the instructions of my government I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army commander in history to sign an armistice without victory.





Armistice Agreement Signing Ceremony















Truman

Truman, former president of the United States, said: The words *rapid end of war* must be revised into *rapid end of war with defeat.*



Marshall



Bradley

Marshall, former US Secretary of State, said: The myth has blown away. We were not so strong a nation as others had considered.

Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said: We fought the Korean war in a wrong place, at a wrong time and with a wrong enemy.

Achievements in the Fatherland Liberation War

1 567 128 enemy troops killed or captured

- 405 498 US troops
- 1 130 965 south Korean puppet army troops
- 30 665 troops of vassal countries

Enemy combat equipment

Aircraft
- 11 captured, 5 729 shot down and 6 484 damaged

Tanks
- 374 captured and 2 690 damaged

Armoured vehicles
- 146 captured and 45 damaged

Trucks
- 9 239 captured and 4 111 damaged

Naval vessels
- 164 sunk and 93 damaged

Ships
- 12 captured, 163 sunk and 132 damaged

Guns of various calibres
- 6 321 captured and 1 374 damaged

925 152 small arms of different kinds captured

117 flame throwers captured

5 788 communications equipment of different kinds captured

489 260 shells captured

21 245 071 bullets captured

224 123 hand grenades of different kinds captured

14 449 mines of different kinds captured

5 cranes of different kinds damaged

The Pyongyang Mass Rally Held in Celebration of Victory in the War



Students from Kim Il Sung University at the Pyongyang mass rally held in celebration of victory in the war



Artistes at the Pyongyang mass rally held in celebration of victory in the war



Kim Il Sung addresses the Pyongyang mass rally held in celebration of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War in July Juche 42 (1953).

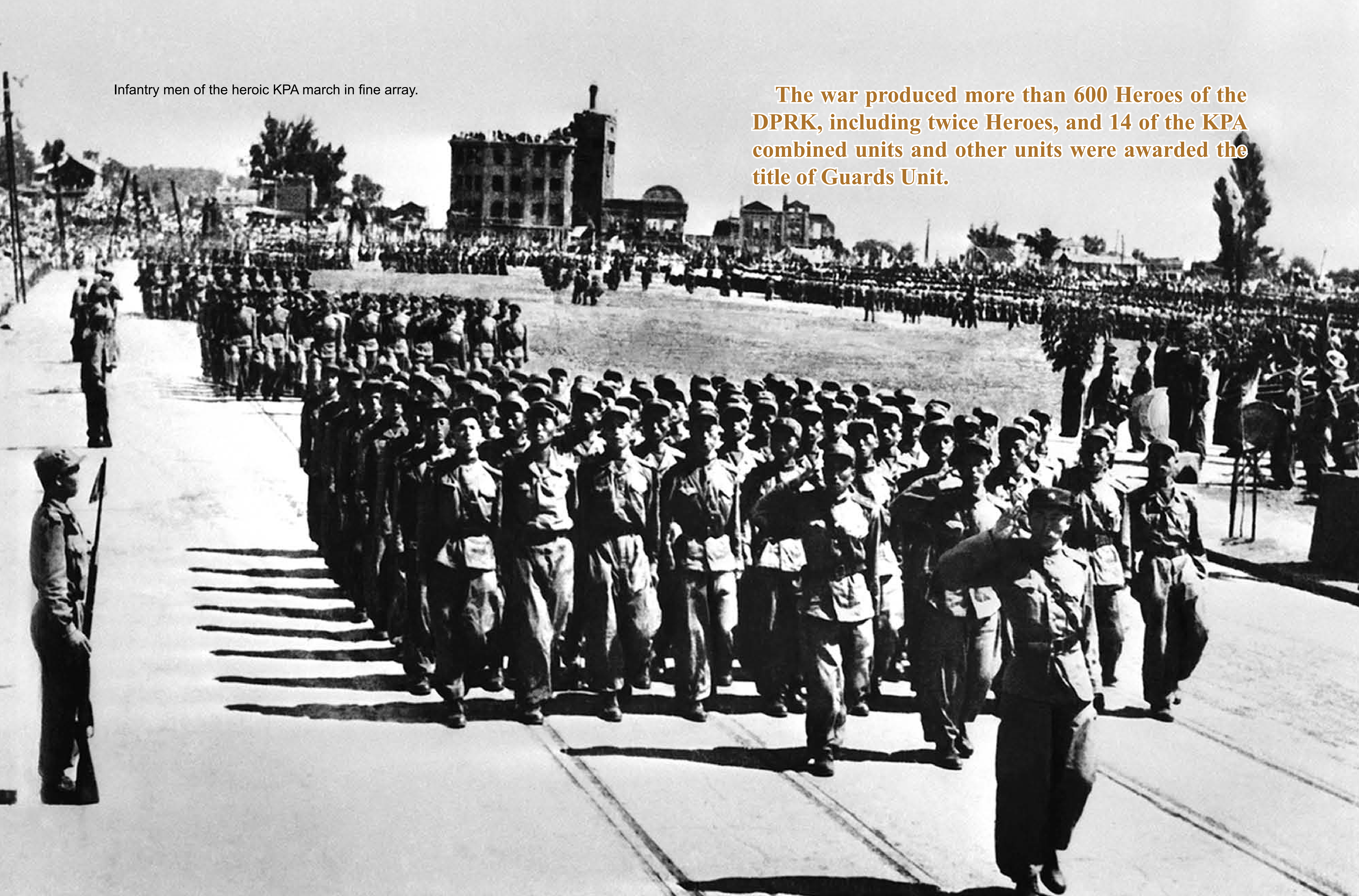


Kim Il Sung acknowledges the enthusiastic cheers of men and officers
of the heroic KPA and other people in August Juche 42 (1953).

Military Parade in Celebration of Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War




모든것을 민주기지강화를 위한 전후 인민경제복구발전에로!

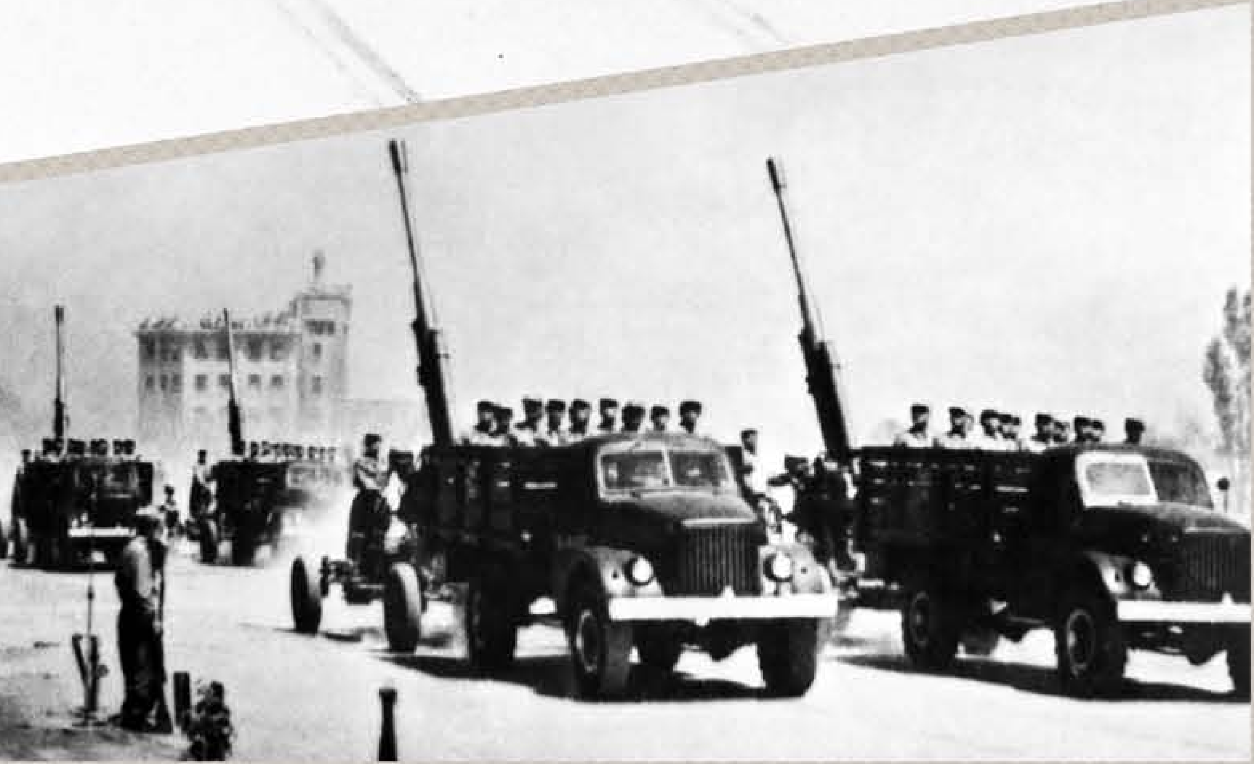


Infantry men of the heroic KPA march in fine array.

The war produced more than 600 Heroes of the DPRK, including twice Heroes, and 14 of the KPA combined units and other units were awarded the title of Guards Unit.

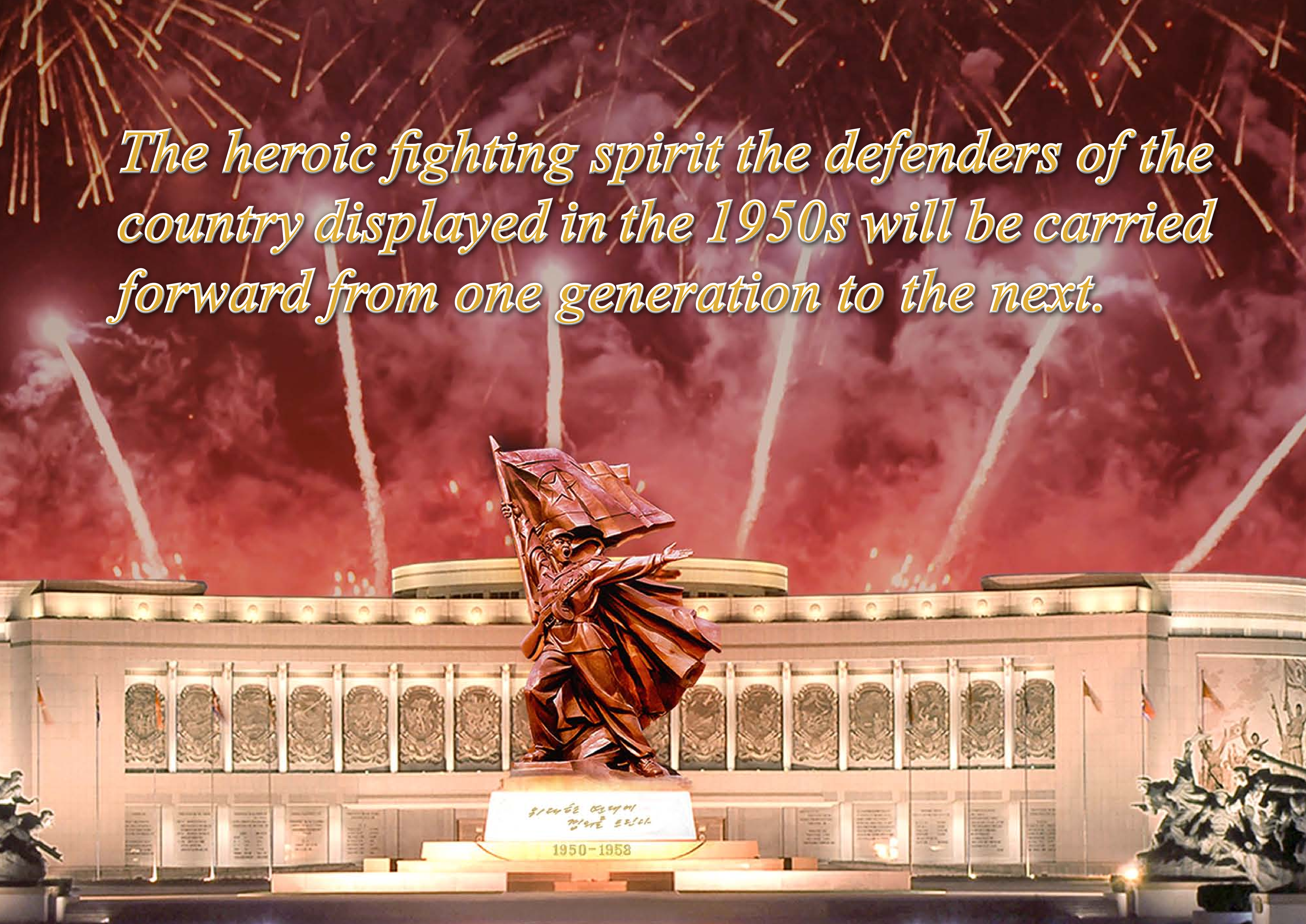







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The heroic fighting spirit the defenders of the country displayed in the 1950s will be carried forward from one generation to the next.





LEADING THE
FATHERLAND LIBERATION
WAR TO VICTORY

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